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BY THOMAS EMMERSON, AT $1 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE—OR $1 50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR

THE ECONOMY OF AGRICULTURE.

No subject affecting the temporal prosperity of man is of more importance than this—and yet, strange to tell, it is perhaps less understood, even by those most deeply interested in it than almost any other. A nigardly, mean, and contemptible parsimony, the joint product of avarice, ignorance, indolence and dishonesty, is too often mistaken for the noble science of economy, and thus recommended by an honorable name, to which it possesses not even the shadow of a title, it is rigidly practiced, not only with a good conscience, but under a delusive impression, that it is promoting the end which in truth it is the most effectual mean of defeating.—Hence it is, that we so often behold the absurd practice of reducing fertile land to barrenness, for the purpose of obtaining from it a few successive crops of grain, and a little scanty pasturage, in the aggregate, of far less value, and purchased at a far greater expense of labor and money, than would have sufficed, for conducting a judicious rotation of crops of grain and grass, of far greater value, reared with less expense of labor and money, and by the substitution of which, the land itself would have been acquiring additional fertility. Hence too we so often behold in use, bad implements of Agriculture, bad teams cruelly starved, bad stock badly fed, and so stunted in their growth as to be of little value when ready for market; when, if an accurate and correct computation were made, it would be found, that the loss of time arising from the use of bad tools, and from following bad teams, to say nothing of the diminution of the crop, and of the deterioration of the land by the consequent bad cultivation, and the enormous injury to it resulting from excessive and injudicious grazing is of itself a ruinous waste, sufficient to mar the prosperity of the Farmer and often to deprive him of all remuneration of his labour.

True agricultural economy is a science of vast extent, to discuss it thoroughly and to apply its principles to all the operations of agriculture would require a mind deeply versed in the science and would occupy volumes. To the capacity requisite for the performance of such a work we make no pretensions—But there are certain plain and obvious principles of the science, to which the attention of Farmers cannot be too often drawn, because to the neglect, or misapplication of them may justly be ascribed, much the larger portion of that want of prosperity so generally complained of by the great mass of those who depend upon agriculture for support. We propose in the progress of this journal to devote from time to time a portion of its space, to the statement of these principles, to illustrations of their correctness and to an exposure of the evils resulting from their neglect and misapplication. In the performance of this task we are extremely desirous of being aided by the observations and reflections of those practical and judicious farmers amongst our patrons who feel a deep interest in, and an anxious solicitude for the improvement of agriculture, not only on account of their attachment to the profession of their choice, but from an enlightened conviction of the indispensable necessity for such an improvement for the promotion of individual happiness and of public prosperity. We know that there are many such, amply capable of communicating to us, observations and reflections on this most important subject, the general diffusion of which, would to an incalculable extent, promote the happiness of their brother farmers and the lasting prosperity of their country. We appeal to their love of agriculture, to their benevolent feelings, and above all to their patriotism, for that aid which they can so easily afford.

PUMPKINS.

As this article may be advantageously used in the feeding of stock so as to admit of a great saving of grain And as the season for planting is approaching, we would recommend to farmers the following plan of raising them, which we have found by experience to possess many advantages over the one generally practiced, that of sprinkling the seed over the whole field of corn planted in the ordinary way.

Select a sufficient portion of the corn field from which the Pumpkins can be most conveniently hauled and well adapted to their growth—List it off as the rest of the field, not less however than four feet between the furrows. in every other row plant corn doubly as thick as it would have stood, had it been planted in every row—in the intermediate rows plant Pumpkin seed at from four to eight feet distance between the hills, the rows of corn will then be at least eight feet apart and a row of Pumpkins between every two. The corn will produce nearly as much as if it had been planted in every row at the usual distance, and the crop of Pumpkins will be nearly as great as if there had been no corn planted with them, and far more than double what it would have been if corn had been planted in every row. But besides this increase of product the saving of labor in gathering them will be immense. the Pumpkins can easily be collected in piles on the edge of the row, the waggon can pass between every two rows of corn, so as not to injure them, and the product of Pumpkins to the acre being far greater, there will be so much less ground to go over in collecting them. Pumpkins are far more

valuable as food for stock if they be used in conjunction with hay and grain than when fed alone, and the animals should be well salted. In feeding them care should be taken not to permit hogs to have access to a large quantity of the seed as they will eat so many as to kill themselves. If the land be poor, a good shovel full of well rotted manure placed in each hill of pumpkins will cause it to produce a large crop.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND AGENTS.

We have latterly received the names of several subscribers who had subscribed before the commencement of this publication, but of which we were not informed until since the issuance of the third No. to them we have forwarded the whole of the numbers yet published. We have reason to believe, that the names of many others who long since subscribed, have never yet been received by us. We trust that all such, will attribute their failure to receive the paper to its true cause, our want of information that they desired it, and that they will now give us that information which we should have gladly received at an earlier period. On being apprised of their wish, we will immediately forward to them this, and the three preceding numbers. Should any agents have forwarded the names of any subscribers who have not yet received the paper, their communications have miscarried and we request them to forward a duplicate.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES OF A SUBSCRIBER, PUBLISHED IN OUR LAST.

1st. What is the best rotation of crops?

It will not be easy to give an answer to this question, in the general form in which it is stated. So much depends on the situation of the country, the kind of its products, the quality of the soil, the climate, the markets, and a variety of other circumstances, that no given rotation of crops could be mentioned, adapted to all situations.

We presume, however, that our subscriber's enquiry was intended to be confined to the upper part of East Tennessee, and to land of ordinary quality. Although it has become a maxim in agriculture, that two exhausting grain crops should not succeed each other, yet situated as this section of country is, we are strongly inclined to the belief, that the following rotation will be found amongst the most profitable. 1st. Wheat. 2d. Corn with manure. 3d. Oats with clover. 4th. Clover, or, where it can be well put in early, sow rye amongst the corn to be pastured in winter, and sown with clover in the spring. By such a rotation three successive crops of grain, and one of clover can be obtained in every four years, and if the corn crop be aided by a good dressing of manure, the land, notwithstanding this severe draft on it, will still be improved. But remember, the clover must be aided by plaster, and there must be no picking of stalks, or any other pasturage of the land, except that of sheep, colts and calves on the rye when the ground is not soft, and the second crop of clover should be ploughed in, or if cut for seed, compensation should be made therefor, by a more liberal application of manure to the corn crop. We are well aware that this is a severe rotation, and that if the speedy improvement of the land was alone sought for, others might be substituted far better adapted to that purpose, but for the combined purpose of immediate profit and gradual improvement, we know of none better adapted to this country.

2. When new land is annually cleared for corn, we should prefer the following rotation for the old ground. 1. Wheat and clover. 2d. Clover. 3d. Clover. 4. Wheat.

3. Two crops of wheat may advantageously be raised on the same ground in three years as follows. 1. Wheat and clover. 2. Clover. 3. Wheat, and if the clover be ploughed in after the seed have ripened it need not be resown.

4. This query is answered above.

5. New ground unless well cleared and well cultivated, should be in corn two years before sowing small grain, in order to break the roots and kill the sprouts and other wild growth; but land may be so well cleared and so well broken up as to admit of wheat for the first crop.

6. Many prefer sowing clover with Rye rather than with oats, if the seed be harrowed in with a light harrow or if a heavy harrow be run over the wheat immediately before sowing the clover seed, we believe it would do as well if not better than with oats, the only advantage resulting from sowing clo

ver amongst this latter grain arises from the ground having been more recently ploughed before the sowing of the clover seed than when it is sown with Fall grain, and this is often counterbalanced by the want of shade to the young clover especially if sown late or if there should be a warm and dry spell of weather early in the Spring. If there be reason to apprehend that the small grain amongst which the clover is sown, whether wheat, rye or oats will lodge, care should be taken to prevent it by early and thick sowing.

LOOK AT BOTH SIDES.

When efforts are made to induce the agricultural community to engage zealously in that improvement of agriculture, which by the abandonment of those hurtful and destructive practices to which they have been accustomed, and by the adoption of those more judicious and profitable modes of farming, practiced in other countries, would at the same time more than double the profits of their own labor, and increase the wealth, the respectability, the strength and resources, in a word the happiness and prosperity of their country, nothing is more common, than to hear them excuse themselves for still adhering to their accustomed course, by saying, that the one recommended is too expensive, or too laborious, that they are not able to spare the time or the money required by it. Now, if that were true, every reasonable man must admit the validity of the excuse, and could only regret, that his countrymen were so unfortunately situated as to be compelled to pursue a course, destructive of the wealth and prosperity of their country and depriving them of that adequate & just remuneration for their labor, which under more favorable circumstances they might obtain. That some of the modern improvements in agriculture which have been shown by long and general experience in other countries, to be extremely advantageous to the community in general, and no less profitable to the individuals who adopt them, require for their prosecution, a quantity of labor and an amount of capital which the great mass of our people cannot at present command we readily admit. But, that this is the case in regard to the far greater portion of these improvements, we positively and unequivocally deny. We deny the assertion, not because it is our opinion or belief, but because we do know with absolute certainty, that the fact is otherwise. Many of the improvements which we have already suggested, and which we shall hereafter recommend, require for their adoption no greater portion of labor, or expenditure of money, than the present destructive and unprofitable practices, for which they are recommended as substitutes. Many others, require only an advance of labor and capital which the great mass of our people are amply able to make, and for which they would be speedily repaid, by profits far beyond their amount. By these profits too, they would be soon furnished with ample means for availing themselves of those other improvements which they are at present unable to adopt.

It is the perfect knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing statements, by which we are stimulated to feel that ardent desire for agricultural improvement, which first induced us to engage in the publication of this journal. in the hope that we might be enabled thereby to contribute somewhat to its production, and knowing, that if our labors should in any tolerable degree prove successful, we should have rendered an incalculable service to all those engaged in agriculture, by increasing its wealth and resources. We still entertain the most confident belief, that if this Journal should receive that extended patronage, which shall ensure its general circulation, and especially should we be aided in our efforts, by the contributions of those who are amply qualified for, and deeply interested in, the attainment of the great object at which we aim, the anticipated results will be certainly realized.

We call then on our readers, one and all, to examine carefully, diligently, and candidly, into the truth of the following proposition That without any increase of labor, or of expenditure of money, the farmers of Tennessee, with their present means can adopt and prosecute an improved system of Agriculture by which their annual profits shall be greatly augmented, the fertility of their lands increased, their comfort and happiness promoted, and their country rendered wealthy and prosperous. the truth of this proposition, we most unhesitatingly assert, and pledge ourselves to

prove by arguments and evidence, which cannot be successfully controverted. This task we propose to perform in the future numbers of this work. At present, we have only room earnestly to request of our readers that they will reflect on the following facts, which have often been, and are daily established by actual experiment, not by one individual, but by many, not in one, but in many sections of the country.

1st. That by manuring and judicious cultivation, the land can be made to produce from 100 to 200 bushels of corn, from 20 to 50 bushels of wheat, from 3 to 600 bushels of Potatoes from 3 to 5 tons of hay per acre, and other crops in proportion.

2nd. That while these crops are producing, the land may be constantly improving in fertility.

3rd. That under the system at present pursued, the crops do not exceed from 15 to 40 bushels of corn, from 5 to 12 bushels of wheat, from 30 to 100 of potatoes, from 1 to 2 tons of hay to the acre, and other crops in proportion.

4th. That the expense and labor of cultivating the diminished crops above stated, falls little short, of what would be required to obtain the larger ones, after the manuring of the land was completed.

5th. That under the operation of the common system, while the diminished crops are producing, the land is annually becoming more and more exhausted, until at length its product is insufficient to defray the expense of cultivation.

After considering these well known and undeniable facts, let every farmer make an estimate of the labor and expense required to manure one acre of land, so as to render it capable of producing 150 bushels of corn, & of cultivating it. Let him compare this with the expense of cultivating from 5 to 10 acres of unimproved land for the purpose of obtaining the same 150 bushels of corn, to say nothing of the keeping up the increased quantity of fencing. Let him make the same estimate in regard to all other crops, and he will assuredly find, that, without taking into the account, the difference in the value of an acre of land which will produce 150 bushels of corn, and of one which will produce only from 15 to 30, he is greatly a loser by cultivating the latter. Thus by looking at both sides of the account, instead of looking to one side only, as is too often done, he will discover a truth of vital importance to his own private interest, and no less important to the welfare and prosperity of his country. We entreat our readers to habituate themselves to such estimates, if made with candor, and a sincere desire to promote their own interests, the results must prove highly beneficial to themselves, and to their country.

From the Genesee Farmer.

FARMERS GARDENS.

My caption may startle such as have been content, the greater part of their lives, with salt pork and potatoes, with the addition, now and then of a few greens from the field, or a little lettuce. If the perusal of this article shall be the means of reducing the number of this description of farmers, my end will be answered. I know of no class of citizens that would suffer by the change except the physician.

It is amusing to see with what avidity our settlers from the land of steady habits, will, as soon as vegetation springs, search for the dandelion; and yet these men consider it lost time to devote a few hours in each week to preparing, planting and tending a garden, that would half support their families, and save many a physicians bill.

It is a duty which each farmer owes his family, and not only so, but his interest, to provide them with a variety of vegetables for the table. It adds not only to their health, but to their comfort and greatly reduces the consumption of animal food. It is also a duty he owes his sons, to employ them every leisure hour in the garden, to instruct them in the cultivation of the different vegetables, and at the same time to impress on their minds the important truths, that *every hour should be profitably employed;* and that *a man's garden is a pretty good index of his mind.* When I see a garden well fenced and well cultivated, I draw the conclusion that the owner is a man of taste and of good feeling.

But some may say, "I cannot attend to a garden without neglecting my farm." I appeal to such whether there are not many hours in the course of a week, that might be spent in the garden without any neglect

of the farm. Our teams must have time to rest and feed; and we often finish a job or two before night, when it would be unprofitable to begin a new one; then say—*Now, boys, let us go into the garden.*

Instead of hunting in the fields, on the opening of spring, for a few greens, to be able to go to the garden, and gather a mess of spinnage, asparagus or lettuce—or when the season is a little advanced, a mess of early peas, string beans, early beets, squashes, and a variety of other summer vegetables, must surely afford gratification to the farmer. But when, in addition to these, he has in autumn buried in sand in the cellar, a sufficient supply of parsnips, carrots, salsify, beet and cabbage for the consumption of his family through the winter, with a cart load of Rhode Island crooknecks secured in a dry place, he may take more comfort than he would with potatoes alone, even if the latter were the best kidney or pink eye.

If he have all these good things, he will not be satisfied until he has set out a long row of currant bushes, and two or three Isabella grape vines, nor till he has yielded to the solicitations of his wife and daughters, to have a piece of well prepared ground assigned them for parsley, sage, &c. with a few roses and other embellishments, suited to their delightful taste.

ONTARIO

ASPARAGUS.

Almost every one is fond of this delicious vegetable, but few know how, or will take the trouble to raise it. The following essay on the subject, is from that excellent work the Farmers Register, edited by Edmund Ruffin.

A NEW MODE OF REARING ASPARAGUS.

The Asparagus seed should be sown from the middle of March to the last of April, in a rich spot, (not too much exposed to the mid-day sun) one inch deep, and the seed one inch apart; after they come up to be kept clean of grass and weeds during the summer, by hand weeding; to be dug up the next fall or spring; (I prefer the spring, as the roots do not grow during the winter, if set out in the fall, and are liable to be killed by a severe winter,) and set in beds prepared as follows.—Dig out the size of the bed nine inches deep—cover the bottom three inches deep with rich marl, (which has been my practice,) though I believe that oyster shells half burned, will be equally as good, as it is intended as a lasting heating manure to protect the roots in winter and force the vegetable early in the spring; then put three inches deep of coarse stable manure, then three inches of rich earth. This brings the beds on a level with the surface of the earth. Next lay off the beds in rows eighteen by twelve inches apart, and put a single eye or spire in each spot where the lines intersect, and cover them three inches deep with rich earth. Plank the sides of the beds, as this prevents grass and other roots from running into the beds, and also keeps the outside roots from being exposed by the sides of the beds washing away. The beds should be kept clean by hand weeding, and all the earth and manure used in making them, should be perfectly free from grass roots and noxious weeds. In the fall of the year after the seeds have matured, cut the tops off close to the beds, (being careful that not a single seed is left to vegetate on the beds,) as they have already as many roots as the space they occupy should contain, and if additional roots are suffered to form from year to year from the falling of the seeds every fall, the beds will soon be so much clustered with roots, that the vegetable must degenerate, at least in size and length, as the new roots form near or on the surface. Some prevent this by burning, but I think the best way is to pick them off by hand, before the hull that contains the seed breaks. You then top dress the beds with coarse stable manure, let it lie on all winter, and in the following spring rake off the coarsest part, and fork in the remainder, being careful that the fork does not touch the root. Pursue this course two falls, and early in the third spring, before the beds are forked up, put on two inches of light well rotted manure, fork it in with the stable manure, then put on from three to four inches deep of clean sand from the river shore, and you will cut in the month of April the best vegetable we have in Virginia. I would not give my beds for the balance of my garden. I think there is much in the kind of seed. I obtained my seed from New York: they were marked "giant asparagus."

The cover of sand is important on several accounts; its being a great absorber of heat and moisture, so soon as the vegetable gets through the soil, it is hastily thrown through the sand to the surface in a bleached tender state, and the cutting from day to day is more uniformly of the same tender delicious vegetable. The sand also prevents grass from growing on the beds, which obviates the necessity of so much hand weeding during the season for cutting, by which the beds frequently become trampled, and the vegetable that is about to come through the surface mashed down; which not only destroys the spires which are so trampled on by the gardener in the process of hand weeding, but (I think) injures the root. The sand should be laid in the alleys between the beds, in the fall, when the beds are about to receive the top dressing of stable litter to keep them warm through the winter; and when the sand is about to be replaced in the spring it should be passed through a sieve of such size as will not let the balls (that contain the seed) pass through. This will be another means of preventing the seed from vegetating on the beds. There is a practice very prevalent with gardeners to plant lettuce, radishes, and other early vegetables on the beds; this should never be done, and particularly with radishes, as they have a long root that runs to the root of the asparagus and must seriously interfere with them.

I frequently cut asparagus from three to five and a half, and once I cut a spire six inches in circumference, and from five to eight inches long, it could have been cut longer, but it is never tender near the root.

From the Maine Farmer.

POTATOES.

Mr. Editor:—

The New England Farmer for March 26th, contains an article on the culture of potatoes, from which the following very important conclusions are gathered.

1st. That potatoes grow much earlier from the seed end than any other part of the potato.

2d. That the butt or stem end is useless to plant, as it produces only stems and small setts not worth cultivating.

3d. That by cutting the whole of the potato and planting them together, the quality very much degenerates, and a good variety soon runs out.

4th. That the seed end runs more to haulm or tops, and hence the largest product can be raised from the middle of the potatoes.

If these be facts, (and they appear very reasonable) how important to the farmer.—Experience alone can test them, and I hope my brother farmers will make the experiment, and communicate the results through the medium of your paper.

The course I intend to pursue is, to cut the seed ends, middles, and stem end, each into separate baskets, and plant five rows of each, side by side, in order fairly to test the truth of the thing.

M. S.

Bradford, June, 1834.

From a Treatise on Agriculture published at Albany in 1819.

OF TILLAGE, AND THE PRINCIPLES ON WHICH IT IS FOUNDED.

Tillage has three objects:—1st. The raising of plants whose seeds, stems, or roots, may be necessary or useful to man and the animals which he employs;—2d. the improvement of the soil, by laying it open to those atmospheric influences which increase its fertility;—and 3d. its destruction of weeds, or plants which rise spontaneously, and are altogether unfit, or fit only in a small degree, for the nutrition of men and cattle, and which, if left to themselves would stifle or starve the intended crop.

In fulfilling either, or all of these objects, it is evident that the surface of the earth must be broken and divided into small parts, so that in the first instance it may furnish a bed and covering for the seeds sown, enable them to push their roots into the soil, and draw from it a portion of their subsistence.

To accomplish this leading intention (the division of the soil) various *means* have been employed. Fossil, animal, and vegetable manures, as well by their mechanical action, as by their chemical properties, promote it; as do sand, pounded limestone and water (as in the culture of rice) but it is to the *spade* and *plough* we must look for that degree of efficiency, without which the earth would have remained a desert, or would become one. Of these, where the scale of labor is small, as in garden culture, the former is to be preferred; but in farming, the greater expedition of the latter gives it a decided advantage.

Our remarks, therefore will be confined to the operations of this instrument, and particularly to such of these as have given occasion to differences of opinion among practical farmers.

1st. At what season of the year (spring, summer or fall) is ploughing best performed in relation to a division and improvement of the soil and the destruction of weeds?

The more scientific opinion is in favor of *fall* ploughing; because to the action of air and moisture it adds that of *frost*, whose sceptic or dividing quality is second only to that of the plough itself. In clay soils this preparation should never be omitted; because on those the action of frost is greatest, and because one ploughing of this kind may save two in the spring, when time is every thing.* In this operation, however, we must not forget to *ridge* as well as plough; and care must be taken that our furrows have sufficient declination to carry off surplus water. With these precautions, your clay ground will be ready early in the spring for another ploughing; and the decomposition of the sod and weeds (turned down in the fall) will be nearly, if not altogether complete†

In dry and warm soils, these advantages are less, but still the time gained for spring work is a sufficient inducement to a practice that economizes, not merely our labor, but the productive powers of the earth also, by soonest, enabling us to shade the soil with a growing crop.‡

2d. What number of ploughings, preparatory to a crop, is necessary or proper?

The Romans were in the practice of multiplied ploughings. This appears, as well from the precepts of Cato, as from the opinion of Columella, that "tillage which does not leave the earth in a state of dust and render the use of harrows unnecessary, has not been well performed." Tull, and his disciples carry the doctrine still further, and believe that frequent ploughings enable us to dispense with the use of manures. This, however, is extravagant: it is certain that the plough can do much but it is equally certain that there is much it cannot do.

Agricultural, like other business, having profit for its object, is a subject of calculation; its labor must be regulated by its end, and the moment the expense of this transcends the profit, it may be *improvement*. but it ceases to be *farming*. When, therefore, we hear of six ploughings, preparatory to a wheat crop, we conclude, either that the plough will soon stop, or that it belongs to one of the Dillettanti, who thinks it below him to count the cost. In our practice, we find that spring crops (of the cereal gramina) succeed best on one fall ploughing, well ridged and furrowed; and one cross ploughing in the spring; and that spring and summer crops of the leguminous and cruciform families, form the best preparation for winter crops, and render unnecessary more than one additional ploughing. After all, any proper answer to this question must necessarily be qualified by considerations of soil, weather, season, crop, and culture; influences which cannot but exist in all cases. and over which we have no control. Wheat, for instance, requires more *preparatory* ploughing than rye, and rye more than oats. Clay ground demands more tillage than calcareous earth, and calcareous earth more than sand. Wet or dry weather makes frequent ploughings (according to circumstances) either useful, injurious or impracticable; and the shade of a horse hoed crop is, perhaps, in itself, of more importance to that which succeeds, than would be the fallowing of a whole summer.

3d. What depth of ploughing is most to be recommended?

This question, though less complicated than the last, requires, like it, an answer qualified by circumstances. Tap-rooted plants require deeper tillage than others: fall ploughings may be deeper than those of spring, and spring than those of summer. If the vegetable soil be deep, deep ploughing will not injure it: but if it be shallow, such ploughings will bring up part of the subsoil, which is always infertile until it receive new principles from the atmosphere. "They who pretend," says Arthur Young, "that the underlayer of earth is as proper for vegetation as the upper, maintain a paradox refuted both by reason and experience."

Where, however, it becomes part of your object to increase the depth of the surface soil deep ploughing is indispensable: and in this, as in many other cases, we must submit to present inconvenience for the advantage of future benefit. But even here it is laid down as a rule that "*in proportion as you deepen your ploughings, you increase the necessity for manures.*"*

*The Marsh bean grows on a fall ploughing: and oats well harrowed, will (on such ploughing) give a good crop without other culture.

†Without water there is no decomposition, and much water checks and prevents it.

‡Those who have any doubt about the importance of shade, have but to look at the effects of a brush heap, or other collection of small bodies, admitting air, heat, and moisture, during the spring and summer months. Under such collections he will find a much more vigorous vegetation than in the uncovered parts of the field, the cause of this effect is, that the brush prevents evaporation.

*Young.

"From six to eight inches may be taken as the ordinary depth of sufficient ploughing."* And,

4th. Of the different modes of ploughing (level or ridge ploughing) which is to be preferred?

This question admits no absolute answer. We have already suggested the use of the latter mode, in stiff, heavy, wet clays, and, in our opinion, all ground in which clay predominates, whatever be the culture, should be made to take this form; because it powerfully tends to drain the soil and carry off, from the roots of the growing plants, that superfluous water which, left to itself, would seriously affect both the quality and the quantity of their products.† In sandy, porous, dry soils, on the other hand, level ploughing is to be preferred, because ridging such soils would but increase that want of cohesion, which is their natural defect.

A loamy soil, (which is a medium between these two extremes,) ought, in a dry climate, to be cultivated in the flat way, that it may the better retain moisture: and in a wet climate in ridges, that it may the sooner become dry.

OF A ROTATION OF CROPS, AND THE PRINCIPLES ON WHICH IT IS FOUNDED.

To this branch of our subject we invite particular attention; because in our opinion, it forms the basis of all successful agriculture. Whatever pains we take, whatever expenses we incur, in collecting instruments of husbandry in accumulating and applying manures, and in tilling the earth, all is to little purpose, unless to these we superadd a *succession of crops adapted to the nature of the soil--to the laws of the climate, and to the commercial value* of the article raised. Peas will vegetate on wet cotton and wheat in pure sand: Indian corn will grow in high northern latitudes, and the apple may be found near the equator. We have seen sanfoin struggling with wet clay, and aquatic plants on the top of an arid mountain: but all indicated the violence done to nature, and presented only specimens diminutive in bulk and deficient in quality. The influence of markets on the value of produce is as little to be denied as that of soil and climate. In the neighborhood of great cities, table vegetables are of much more value than wheat or rye but remote from markets, wheat and rye have the advantage, because being more valuable in proportion to bulk and weight, they bear better the expense of transportation.

With this general view of the subject, we proceed to examine, 1st, the practice of Europe: and 2d, the rotation best adapted to our own soil, meridian, and markets. And,

1st. Of the practice of Europe.

It was long since discovered,* that the soil, when left to itself, was never either exhausted, or tired, or idle: but that, however stripped or denuded by man, or the animals he employs, it hastens to cover itself with a variety of plants, of different, and even opposite characters; that some of these have a tendency to render the earth more compact, while others, differently formed, draw their's principally from the atmosphere; and lastly, that in these voluntary products there is a continual and nearly regular succession of plants differently organized.

These observations, carefully made and no longer doubted, and others leading to the same or similar conclusions, first suggested the usefulness of taking nature as our guide, and of conforming our artificial crops to the rules which obviously governed her spontaneous productions. The effect was such as was expected, & for more than half a century, the rotation system has formed the true test of agricultural improvement in every variety of soil and climate. Wherever it has been adopted, the art is found in a state of prosperous progression: wherever neglected or rejected, it is either stationary or retrograde. Yet in the face of a fact, carrying with it such conclusive evidence, the bulk of agriculturists continue to resist this cheap and obvious means of improvement, and pertinaciously adhere to a system (that of fallows) which condemns to annual sterility one fourth part of the earth, and even prefers four month's unproductive labor, to abundant harvests and nutritious crops! But from this display of folly let us turn to one of wisdom.

On the rotation system the whole arable part of a farm is divided into four, six or eight fields and subjected to a course of crops, denominated (according to the number of these divisions) the short, the medium, or the long course. In constructing these courses, however, whether long, middling or short, the utmost attention is paid to the nature of the soil, viz: In all soils more wet than dry, more compact than porous, more hard than friable, the course is made up from the following plants: wheat, oats buckwheat, the gramineal grasses, beans, vetchlings, clover, cabbages and chicory. In soils of an opposite character (dry, porous and

*Idem.

†It has been objected to ridge ploughing, that it accumulates the good soil on the crowns of ridges, and impoverishes the sides and furrows. These objections are obviated by narrow and low ridges, which alternate, every crop, with the furrows.

*Virgil, who was a philosophor as well as a poet, appears to have thoroughly understood this branch of natural history: "*mutatis quiescunt foetibus arva*"—the true repose of the earth is in a change of its productions.

friable) the plants from which to choose, are rye, spelts, barley, potatoes, turnips,* lupins, Indian corn, clover, sanfoin and many of the pasture grasses. In loams, [which are nearly an equal mixture of sand, clay, and decomposed vegetables] the choice of plants is much enlarged. embracing what is more peculiarly proper for both sand and clay, and having, besides, the following plants from which to select: rice, millet, sorqum [African millet,] lucern, indigo, cotton, hops, tobacco, madder, hemp, flax. &c. &c. The following cases will sufficiently illustrate the principles on which they rest, viz:—Never to select for a crop, plants not adapted to the soil, and never, in any soil, to permit two crops of the same species or kind, to follow each other.

2nd. Of the rotation best adapted to our own soil, meridian, and markets.

Previously to entering upon this subject, it may not be amiss to glance at the practice hitherto prevalent among us. What this was, in 1801, may be seen in the answer of an English gentleman and traveller, [Mr Strickland] to certain queries of the British Board of Agriculture, in relation to the state of husbandry here. After remarking that New England was not a corn country, and had little to do with the plough, and that New York was then, and would continue to be the granary of America, he proceeds to divert his British readers with the following details. "The usual course of crops in this state [N. Y.] is, first year, maize, (Indian corn:) second, rye, or wheat; third, flax, or oats, and then a repetition of the same, as long as the land will bear any thing, after which it is laid by to rest. A Dutchman's course on the Mohawk, is, first year, wheat; second, peas; third, wheat; fourth, oats or flax; and fifth, Indian corn. In Dutchess county, the rotation is, first, wheat; second and third, pasture without seed; and fourth, Indian corn, or flax or oats, or mixed crops." Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, may be classed together, from a resemblance of climate, soil and mode of culture; and here we have "first year, Indian corn; second, wheat; third and fourth, rubbish pasture. Clover is however beginning to be introduced, in some such course as the following: first, wheat; second, Indian corn; third, wheat; fourth and fifth, clover."

Two exceptions are, however, taken to this system. 1st. In the German settlements in Pennsylvania, where, from more attention or more skill the wheat crop averages eighteen bushels to the acre, where twenty-five bushels are frequent, and instances of thirty not wanting: and, 2d. In the peninsula of Maryland and Delaware, where the rotation of Indian corn, wheat, and rubbish, pasture, has reduced the average produce to six bushels per acre; in some instances not more than two bushels are obtained, and much is so bad as to be ploughed up again."

"In Virginia the usual crops are, Indian corn and wheat, alternately, as long as the land will produce them; and in parts where tobacco is cultivated, several crops of it are taken in succession, before any grain is sown. No one states the average of that extensive flat country in Virginia, lying below the head of tide water more than five or six bushels; and in those fertile and beautiful valleys, among the mountains in which ignorant cultivators have not yet resided sufficiently long to have entirely exhausted the soil the produce may not be less than 12 bushels the acre."

These specimens of agricultural skill will not be adduced as proof of the favorite national position, that "we are the most enlightened people on the face of the globe," and the less so, as a lapse of eighteen years had not entirely weaned us from ancient habits; for neither on the Maryland peninsula, nor in eastern Virginia, is there any material alteration in their mode of culture, except what may have arisen from the fact, that having no more fresh land to exhaust, they are now obliged to recur to old fields, and are of course annually suffering the new and increased penalties of former improvidence. On the western shore of Maryland in the northern parts of Delaware, and in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, the state of things is better; clover has been substituted for (what Mr. Strickland calls) rubbish pasture, and the root husbandry is encroaching on summer fallows, which we regard as a decisive step towards a regular and judicious rotation of crops.

After this brief statement of the past and present state of home agriculture, let us anticipate the future. We cannot believe, that favored as we are with a temperate climate, with a productive soil, with an inquiring, reflecting and independent yeomanry, and with civil institutions which favor and protect all the developements of industry and genius, we shall long remain behind the serfs of Tuscany, the tenants of England, or the peasants of Flanders. But to rival these, we must follow their example; we must multiply the means of subsisting cattle: because these will, in their turn, give

*We here speak of the white turnip. The Ruta Baga, or Swedish turnip is classed by French agriculturists among the products of strong substantial clay soils. In the next section we shall speak of the culture of some particular plants, and among these, of the Swedish turnip.

manures, and manures will quicken and invigorate the soil for the production of the articles of the greatest value and the highest price.—It is on this simple basis that we offer the following tables of rotation of crops, adapted to our own circumstances.

Medium course in sandy soils: 1st year, potatoes dunged; 2d, rye, with turnips, after harvest consumed on the field; 3d, oats and clover, or barley and clover; 4th, clover; 5th, wheat; with turnips after harvest consumed on the field: and 6th, peas, or lupins or lentils. We have by this course eight crops in six years, and five of these ameliorating crops.

Medium course in loamy soils: 1st year, potatoes dunged; 2d year wheat with turnips, as in the preceding course; 3d year, Indian corn and pumpkins; 4th year, barley and clover; 5th year, clover; 6th year, wheat and turnips as before. In this course we have nine crops in six years, five of which are ameliorating crops. And,

Medium course in clay soils; 1st year, oats with clover; 2d, clover; 3d, wheat, 4th, beans, dunged; 5th, wheat; 6th, the yellow vetchling.

FOR THE TENNESSEE FARMER.

MULES, *vs.* HORSES.

Mr Editor:—Can any of your subscribers give a satisfactory reason, why the farmers of Tennessee, still continue to breed the common scrub horse in preference to the mule? Some of them surely can, or they would not still follow a practice, which they know to be unprofitable, though I acknowledge, I am unable to give any, unless it be an ungrounded prejudice, imbibed merely from the appearance of the animal: I think, they can have no other objection, as the mule is decidedly preferable to the horse, in almost every respect.

It is true, the size of the mule prevents his drawing as heavy a draft as the larger horse; but a team of good sized mules, will draw any load that is usually drawn about our farms in Tennessee: and for the plough or harrow, they are equal if not superior to the horse. They are sufficiently strong, to plough any of our lands, and are less apt to become frightened and run with the plough, than the horse. And another, and great advantage is, the great age to which they attain; together with their being so little liable to disease. The generality of mules with common usage, will live and be serviceable, until they are from thirty, to fifty years of age. Whereas a horse, if he arrives to the age of fifteen, (which is not the case of one in ten,) is seldom fit for service after that age. I think these advantages are sufficient to induce the farmer to breed them for his own use, if he raises none for market. But if, as is the case in East Tennessee, where the farmer depends in a great measure, on the stock he raises for market, to bring him money, he would raise mules, instead of horses, he would find his profits almost double what they now are: In the first place the cost of raising a mule, is not more than half that of raising a horse, for he can sell his mule, at 2 and a half years old, for as much as he ever can; and his horse will not bring a fair price, until he is from four and a half, to five years old. And even when he has arrived at that age, the common scrub horse will not bring the farmer more than from 40 to 60 dollars; whereas the mule, at the age above stated, if of the ordinary size, say from 13 to 14 hands high, will bring him, from 75 to 100 dollars, And those of the largest size, will bring from 100 to 150; and some of them even 200 dollars, especially if they can be matched. Every farmer who has ever raised horses, knows what a loss he sustains in the death of his colts which are so very subject to diseases of different kinds, viz: distempers, cholic, &c: diseases which the mule is almost a stranger to. When such inducements as these are held out to our farmers, is it not strange that they still continue in the same old practice?

They cannot, I think, plead ignorance of that knowledge, as our brethren, the Kentuckians, are every year driving large droves of mules through our State, to the South, and returning with thousands of dollars to reward the farmer and the drover. Compare this state of things with our own, look at our horse drivers, for the last 15 years. Those who first began, or a large majority of them, are either insolvent, or what is worse, are living, God knows where, upon the money they promised the farmer for his horses. And those who still follow the business, will tell you, that they are worth less

less money now, than when they began.

If any of your numerous subscribers can give any good reason for this state of things, they will receive the thanks of

Your friend,

A YOUNG FARMER.

Washington county, Ten.
March, 1835.

ON LOOSENING AND PULVERISING THE SOIL.

The great importance of deeply loosening the soil, may be seen from a consideration of the distance to which the roots of many vegetables extend themselves, when the soil is open ready to receive them. The earth, from its gravity, settles down into a hard, compact, and impenetrable body. While in this state, the roots of plants, which are the collectors of food cannot find a free passage, nor overcome the continued resistance.

The activity of the vegetable life may push them a little from the main stem; but they neither ramble at large, nor draw the same copious supply of nutriment. When we trace roots to the boundary of their range, we are struck both at the distance to which they travel, and at the obstacles which they surmount. Mr Peters, president of the Brokely and Marion societies, states that a grain of wheat, if planted in a mellow soil, will strike its root three feet downwards, and elongate much farther horizontally.

The roots of oats have often been discovered at eighteen inches from the stem, and those of the turnip, which, with the exception of the bulb and tap-root issuing from it, are all slender, flexible threads, have diverged on all sides to the distance of twenty inches. The doctrine may be illustrated in the garden as well as in the field, and in most cases in the former with greater effect, because there the cultivation is superior, and is carried to a greater depth.

The fibres proceeding from an onion, are of a whitish spongy substance and are distinctly discernible in a black mould; and these have been found fully two feet in a trenched soil.—The carrot will often measure from twelve to fourteen inches, and the fibres which feed it must have sunk much deeper. The potato will push out leaders to the distance of fifteen and eighteen inches in a sandy open loam, well stirred with a hoe.

These facts lead irresistibly to the conclusion, that the cultivator should prepare the soil for the roots and employ such instruments as will pierce it deeply and crumble it to powder for the free and unrestrained passage of the radical fibre. If the ground be ploughed only three inches deep, the roots can descend no further than the share and coulter have gone before them; and if a tangled sod of grass be *merely turned* over, and without being broken and pulverised, they will find vast difficulty in stretching themselves through this matted network.

The same observations will apply if the surface be encumbered with unsubdued and unbroken clods. The roots will be unable to penetrate their hard coats, and however full of vegetable nourishment, it must be lost, because inaccessible to these dispersed feeders of the crop. The fitness therefore, of every instrument to loosen the soil, becomes a criterion in judging of its merits; and its perfection is exactly in proportion to the superiority of its structure for accomplishing this essential end

Tallahassee Advertiser.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

"An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

Like a multitude of the other sayings of Poor Richard the Scribe, or, in other words of Franklin the Philosopher, the simple maxim we have quoted contains an important truth, capable of an almost every day application One half of the evils of life, its misfortunes and its vexations, spring from causes trifling in themselves, and which a moment's attention at the first might have prevented. Suppose some of the ways in which we farmers manage are tested by this rule, and see what is the result.

My neighbor complains to me that one quarter of his wheat crop is chess, and he excuses himself for this result by believing in the absurdity that wheat turns to chess. Ask him whether his seed was clean, and he will admit that there might have been a little chess, and perhaps some cockle in it; but then "chess never grows," and on the whole it was good seed. To show what many people call good clean seed let me state a fact. I sent, this year, twenty miles after my seed wheat, experience having proved that great profit is derived from such a change of seed. The wheat purchased was pronounced the clean stuff, genuine wheat, the real "Simon Pure." From twenty bushels of this clean wheat I separated, with my hand screen, nearly half a bushel of worm eaten defective seed, and chess, cockle, and stein krout, enough to stock the whole farm. Let the farmer who wishes clean wheat, remember that in preparing seed wheat, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and a half a day spent in cleaning seed is better than a month

of weeding, pulling and digging, in your fields before harvest.

Another farmer says, I dont know what I shall do with my wheat; it is so smutty that it is not fit to use or to sell without washing; and to wash three hundred bushels of wheat is no trifling job. Was there any smut in your seed? Yes, a little, but not enough, I imagine to injure it. Did you roll it in lime before sowing? No; I afterwards remembered that I had heard that rolling in lime would prevent smut, but I was careless, and the fact had slipped from memory. You should never trust such things entirely to your memory. Place on your shelves some good agricultural journal, & you would not be so apt to forget, farmers' as well as others, require to have their minds occasionally "stirred up by way of remembrance." Never sow wheat until the downy ends of the kernel be examined. If they are dark and discolored although no smut kernels may be present, roll it in lime, and if you do not get your pay in the prevention of smut, you will most assuredly, in the increase of your crop of wheat. It may be set down as a maxim in the culture of this grain, "no lime no wheat."

From the North American.

THE LAY PREACHER.

Who has looked upon human frailty, with a heart to feel without a sigh. Life is fed by a thousand streams; yet it is lost, if one be dried up. Its silver chords are twisted together, with innumerable strings, that part asunder, if only one be broken. Man in the majesty of his strength is frail; in the plenitude of his wisdom and discretion, he is weak and thoughtless. In the midst of his greatest security, he is surrounded by innumerable dangers. However long he escapes; yet all suddenly and surely perish at last, we are encompassed by accidents, ever ready to crush us; and our mouldering tenements tremble with every breath. The hand of nature plants the seeds of disease in our constitutions; and with the first breath of life they germinate. "They grow with our growth and strengthen with our strength." The earth on which we lean for support is a volcano; the atmosphere we breathe is pregnant with death. Health works its own decay —strength and vigor their own destruction. The food that nourishes the body, contains the poison that effects its dissolution. The soul that animates, the fire of intellect and of genius that brightens it, wears it out by its own action, and consumes with its own brightness. Death walks around us at every step, lurks in ambush along our path, revels in our joys, mingles in the feast, kneels at our devotions, and steals upon our slumbers. When is the moment in which we are safe, the spot in which no danger threatens us? From infancy to age—from the cradle to the grave, one destiny pursues, one catastrophe reaches us all. Death may linger, but he overtakes us—his touch may be gentle but its effects are sure and fatal.

PROCRASTINATION.

Some persons are always delaying their business to the very last hour, consequently they are always in a hurry, and their minds are confused by looking after things which should have been done a long time before. If we would in some measure free our minds from the cares and perplexities which are incident to this life—if we would have every thing move on harmoniously and pleasantly, we must delay but one thing, and that one thing is procrastination.

We have frequently observed that in the management of business, one would accomplish more and do it much easier than another, and in almost every instance the one who is continually embarrassed is always for delay, while the other is [illegible] ment.

'When young,' says a gentleman of our knowledge, 'my mother would never allow me to put off any thing till the morrow that might as well be done to-day, and it usually happened that I had the morrow to devote to my plays. She would say "delays are always dangerous," and I grew up with the habit of doing every thing that I had to do at the present time, and I adopted this motto for myself. I have not only found that "delays are always dangerous," but on the contrary "immediate accomplishment is always safe." In this way I have been able to accomplish a greater amount of business, and with more ease and despatch; and above all my mind has been unburdened of many cares that would otherwise have been laid upon me.

Vermont Free Press.

Grub or Cut Worm.—It is said that this troublesome creature can be destroyed, by common Salt. The quantity recommended is from 4 to 6 bushels to the acre; sowed, and dug or raked in.

Never hire a man to do a piece of work which you can do yourself.

FATHER—FORGIVE THEM."

Go, proud infidel search the ponderous tomes of heathen learning—explore the works of Confucius—examine the precepts of Seneca, and the writings of Socrates—collect all the excellencies of the ancient and modern moralists, and point to a sentence equal to this simple prayer of our Saviour. Reviled and insulted—suffering the grossest indignities—crowned with thorns and led away to die, no annihilating curse breaks

from his tortured breast. Sweet and placid as the aspirations of a mother for her nursling, ascends the prayer for mercy on his enemies. "Father, forgive them." Oh! it was worthy of its origin and stamps with the brightest seal of truth that his mission was from heaven.

Revenge.—The subjoined beautiful extract, is from the pen of CHARLES MINER, formerly and until recently the editor of the Westchester Pennsylvania, "Village Record." The reader may have seen it—but it cannot be too often read or too closely treasured in the memory:—

Acquaintances—have you quarrelled?—Friends! have you differed? If He, who was pure and perfect, forgave his bitterest enemies, do you well to cherish your anger?

Brothers—to you the precept is imperative? You shall forgive—not seven times, but seventy times seven.

Husbands and wives—you have no right to expect perfection in each other. To err is the lot of humanity. Illness will sometimes render you petulant, and disappointments ruffle the smoothest temper. Guard, I beseech you, with unremitting vigilance, your passions—controlled, they are the genial heat that warms us along the way of life—ungoverned, they are consuming fires. Let your strife be one of respectful attentions, and conciliatory conduct. Cultivate with care the kind and gentle affections of the heart—Plant not but eradicate the thorns that grow in your partner's path: above all, let no feeling of revenge ever find harbor in your breast—let the sun never go down upon your anger. A kind word—an obliging action—if it be a matter of trifling concern, is a power superior to the harp of David in calming the billows of the soul.

Revenge is as incompatible with happiness as it is hostile to reason and religion. Let him whose heart is black with malice and studious of revenge, walk through the field while clad in verdure, and adorned with flowers; to his eye there is no beauty, the flowers to him exhale no fragrance. Dark as his soul, nature is robed in the deepest sable.—The smile of beauty lights not up his bosom with joy—but the furies of hell rage in his breast, and render him as miserable as he could wish the object of his hate.

But let him lay his hand upon his heart and say, 'Revenge, I cast thee from me—Father forgive mine enemies,—and nature will assume a new and delightful garniture. Then, indeed, are the meads verdant and the flowers fragrant—then is the music of the groves delightful to the ear, and the smile of virtuous beauty lovely to the soul.

Popularity.—There are some in the community who, chameleon like, take the colour of every thing they touch; who are so condescending as to coincide with whatever is said or done.—They will practice vice with the vicious, advocate virtue with the virtuous, will doubt with the sceptic, and profess a veneration for religion with the pious. If any thing is unpopular among the people where they are, it affords them sufficient ground to reject it, and talk against it. Such persons deservedly lose the confidence of all honest and consistent men. For they at one time advocate the opinions which they oppose at another, and profess friendship for those they are with, and then when they are with others, turn against them. Such persons are like flood trash floating upon the surface of a river, and taking every new direction with the current, and are unlike those substances which have sufficient weight to sink to the bottom of the stream.

"BUSINESS OF TO-MORROW,"

—Said the Theban governor, as he smilingly laid by unopened the letter that would have informed him of a conspiracy against his life—"*Business for To-morrow!*" the answer was his death warrant, and he sealed it with a smile! That night he was assassinated. Whoever has read history, and investigated the causes of great events, cannot have failed to note how often the scale of success has been turned solely by the weight of time; and yet, as if in defiance of reason and experience, how many are in the daily practice of putting off "business till tomorrow" which should be done to-day; and this, too, rather from habit than indolence. There is no subject upon which there have been more maxims established than this; no theme more fruitful to the preacher than the value of time; still the waste of it is the source of failures, property, and even death. Now the business is put off till "to-morrow," and then the succor comes "too late."—There is not a more universal error than procrastination; none so insidious—for we often hear men descanting upon the folly of wasting time who are in the daily practice of deferring what could and should be done at once. Strange fatality that blinds, to ruin us. This foible is common to all classes of society—the merchant puts off the insurance of his ship, which was wrecked "yesterday" till "to-morrow;" the farmer puts off his harvesting till "to-morrow" and then finds that "last night" the frost destroyed his crop—the carpenter defers building till "another day" until death approaches him with

> Your house is finished, sir, at last,
> A narrow house of clay,
> Your palace for "another day."

Put off no business till to-morrow which ought and can be done to-day.

LAUDABLE ENTERPRISE.

We are pleased to learn that there are some public spirited and enterprising individuals in our state who, with a laudable zeal are endeavoring to promote the improvement of agriculture in various ways. Among these Mr Charles Minor, of Clarksville, West Tennessee, merits the thanks of the community for his exertions to introduce into that section of the country, the best varieties of fruit trees, ornamental trees, flowers and shrubs.—We understand that this gentleman at much labor and expense has reared a nursery. containing about 25 acres, in which may be found 100 sorts of apples, 50 of pears, 30 of plums, 50 of peaches, 8 of nectarines, 4 of apricots, 20 of gooseberries, 20 of straw berries, 25 of cherries; besides raspberries, currants, &c. A variety of trees, shrubs, and flowers, and rare field seeds and grasses. This establishment cannot fail to be of great importance to the section of country in which it is situated, and we doubt not will receive that liberal support and encouragement from the public to which it is so justly entitled—When the proprietor shall be prepared to furnish the, public with the products of this valuable nursery we shall take pleasure in announcing his readiness to do so, in any mode which shall not occupy a larger portion of our sheet, than can with propriety be devoted to such an object.

FATTENING CATTLE.

We have received an account of a barren Heifer fatted by John Brabson, Esq. of Boyd's creek, Sevier county, E. Ten.—which, though it may not excite the admiration of those who are familiar with the accounts of the weight, &c. of the mammoth oxen frequently slaughtered in the northern markets, ought to excite emulation in the breasts of the great mass of our Tennessee farmers, whose beef we fear is too generally of a quality not to be compared with this. We are not informed of her age, but this heifer when slaughtered on the 3d of February last, weighed as follows:

	lbs.
Nett Beef,	715
Tallow,	208½
Hide,	82

The quantity of Tallow shows that the beef was of a quality rarely to be met with, we apprehend, in Tennessee, and we have no doubt, that had the whole been sold even at the ordinary prices, Mr Brabson, after deducting the price of fatting, would have received a nett profit from this animal, more than double that which our farmers in general, receive from the sale of their cattle. This heifer was fed on clover hay and corn until about one month prior to the time of slaughtering, during that month on clover hay and corn dumplings. She was not close fed more than six weeks, but ran the preceding season on clover pasture. We beg our readers to make an estimate of the expense of fatting, and of the value of this heifer, to compare it with a similar estimate of the cost and value of the course ordinarily pursued in fattening cattle amongst us, and then to pursue that course which interest shall dictate to be the most profitable.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The rapid accession of subscribers to this paper within the last few weeks. all of whom, without a single exception have requested to be supplied with the three first numbers, has so far exhausted the stock of surplus copies printed, that should the applications continue as frequent as at present, the Editor will soon be unable to supply subscribers with the back numbers. Near forty new subscribers have been received during the present week and a greater or less number are coming in daily. It will be advisable therefore, for those who wish to obtain complete sets, to make early application, as otherwise the Editor will not have it in his power to furnish them with the three first numbers—Unless, which he hopes will be the case, the subscription list should so far increase, as to justify the reprinting them.—Agents are requested to make this known in their respective neighborhoods, and to assure the public, that the three first numbers shall be re-printed so soon as their patronage will warrant the doing so. We give a list of agents, so far as they have been yet procured, and will feel ourselves under obligations to our friends, and to the friends of agriculture, if they will at as early a period as practicable, enable us to supply the deficiency.

To those gentlemen, who have been kind enough to permit him to announce their names as agents, the Editor returns his thanks, and requests a continuance of their exertions in extending the circulation of the paper.

NOTICES OF THE TENNESSEE FARMER.

Extract of a letter to the Editor from a gentleman in Rutherford county, Ten. dated,

FEBRUARY 20th, 1835.

"I have received and read with much satisfaction the 1st and 2d Nos. of the Tennessee Farmer. Such a work is much needed in Tennessee; I think it should be in every man's hands who tills the ground, and after reading it himself, he should have it carefully bound for his children."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in West Tennessee.

"DEAR SIR:

I have received your prospectus of the Tennessee Farmer. and conceive it a valuable work—just such a work as Tennessee has long needed, and have no hesitation in saying if the farming part of the community of the state will follow its instructions they will be greatly benefitted. I shall take great pleasure in obtaining subscribers to it."

FROM THE FARMER'S REGISTER.

THE TENNESSEE FARMER.

The publication of a new agricultural paper has lately been commenced in Tennessee, edited by Thomas Emmerson Esq. of Jonesborough. Though appearing in size and form somewhat suited to its low price of $1 a year, it exhibits such evidence of editorial ability, as promises a valuable work. There is abundant room for the labors of Mr Emmerson, and we heartily wish success to his exertions. We may not be altogether disinterested in this wish—for it would operate directly and greatly for the advantage of the Farmers' Register, if our brother editor can convince the tillers of new and fertile lands of the South west, of their mistake in the opinion so very generally entertained, that they have no need for agricultural journals—a fertile soil alone being deemed sufficient to supply every defect of economical management, and of agricultural information.]

FROM THE NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

TENNESSEE FARMER.

This is a monthly periodical published at Jonesboro', Ten., at $1 per annum in advance, or $1 50 at the end of the year. Judging from the No. before us we feel no hesitation in saying this is one of the most useful *Agricultural* papers, at the low price for which it is afforded, which has yet come under our view. Each No. contains 16 large octavo pages, of close matter, and the practical manner in which every subject coming within the range of its design is treated, is calculated to render it doubly interesting and instructive to all *practical Farmers*.

FROM THE INDEPENDENT YEOMAN.

THE TENNESSEE FARMER.

The first and second Nos. of a neat periodical under the above title, edited by Thomas Emmerson and published at Jonesboro' Ten. has been received. It is printed in octavo form of 16 pages, on a super royal sheet at $1 in advance or $1 50 at the end of the year. It will be devoted chiefly to the dissemination of useful agricultural information, internal improvements, &c. &c. As this is the first attempt of the kind in our state, to excite in the farmers of Tennessee a spirit of inquiry and industry in the important pursuits of agriculture, we do most heartily wish it complete success, and recommend the "Farmer" to the farming community, as a work deserving their patronage, and to say the least, worth the price of subscription.

From the Jackson (Ten) Truth Teller.

TENNESSEE FARMER, NO. 3.

This work, in our humble opinion, improves, decidedly, as it advances. The No. before us is filled with articles of manifest interest to the farming community. The table of contents will be found in another column. We shall present the readers of the Sentinel with some extracts from it in our next—together with a more extended notice.

From the Tennessee Beacon.

THE TENNESSEE FARMER.

We have herefore directed the attention of our readers to this excellent publication, but, believing that the interests of our farmers may be considerably promoted by a more intimate acquaintance with the Tennessee Farmer, we beg leave to solicit for it the consideration of that portion of society. We know that there is a great lack of agricultural information among the farming community, which the Farmer could in an eminent degree supply. The cheapness of the publication together with its solid and valuable information ought to recommend it to every man who desires his own prosperity in a pecuniary view.

A LIST OF AGENTS

FOR THE

TENNESSEE FARMER,

So far as they have yet been obtained.

CARTER COUNTY.	
Rev Hiram Daily	*Elizabethton,*
Julius Dugger, Sen.	*Duggers P. O.*
Tho. T. Rockhold	*Rockholds P. O.*
Greene Moore	*Showns ⋈ Reads.*
HAWKINS COUNTY.	
Dix Alexander	*Rogersville.*
Jas. W. Deaderick	*Cheeks ⋈ Roads,*
Richard Mitchell	*Clinch Dale P. O.*
GREENE COUNTY.	
Dr Jas. R. Isbell	*Greenville,*
David Rice	*Greene County*
Joseph H. Earnest	*Rhea Town,*
COCKE COUNTY.	
Maj. Wm. C. Roadman	*Newport'*
JEFFERSON COUNTY.	
Thos. Snoddy	*Snoddyville*
Col Wm Brazleton	*New Market.*
Rev Tho. Stringfield	*Strawberry Plains,*
J. C. Tunley	*Oak Grove,*
Dr J. B. M. Reese	*Mossy Creek.*
SEVIER COUNTY.	
John Brabson	*Boyds Creek P. O.*
ROANE COUNTY.	
W. S. McEwen	*Kingston*

RHEA COUNTY.

J. McCallar, *Ten Mile P.O.*

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

David Wendel, *Murfreesborough.*

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

John P. Harrison *Chesnut Grove.*
Wm. Saunders *Fountain of Health.*
R. H. Wallace *Mount View.*

KNOX COUNTY.

Col. S. D. Jacobs, } *Knoxville.*
David A. Deaderick, }
Henry Graves *Woodbourn P. O.*

BLOUNT COUNTY.

Col. Wm. Wallace, }
Dr. Robert H. Houston, } *Maryville.*
J. J. Walker, }
Edmond Wayman *Morganton.*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

C. Minor *Clarksville.*

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

G. W. Richardson, *Hillsborough.*

GRAINGER COUNTY.

Wm. Norton *Rutledge.*

ANDERSON COUNTY.

James Ross *Ross's P. O.*

HARDEMAN COUNTY.

Riddick Dishong *Middleburgh.*

WHITE COUNTY.

Jac. A. Lane, Esq. *Sparta.*

VIRGINIA.

Wm. Hord *Hord's Store.*
H. St. John Dixon *Washington C'ty Va.*

SCOTT COUNTY, Va.

C. Haynes, *Estillville.*

YANCEY COUNTY, N. C.

Adam A. Broyles, *Burnsville.*

KENTUCKY.

Chr. Wallace *Lexington.*

We have reason to believe that in addition to the foregoing list, other gentlemen have consented to act as agents, whose consent has not been made known to us. Should this be the case, we request them to apprise us of it, that their names may be added to the list in the next number.—All Agents are authorised to receive the names of subscribers, and the subscription money, and all subscribers, who pay, on or before the receipt of the 3rd No, issued after the time of subscribing, will be considered as having paid in advance. Agents are requested to retain in their possession, the prospectus, so long as they may believe there is a probability of obtaining additional subscribers, and to forward to the Editor, from time to time, the names of subscribers, and of the post-offices to which the paper is to be forwarded.

THE SEASON.

The weather since January last, has been uncommonly adverse to the success of farming operations. Extreme cold, or continued snow and rain, have alternately prevailed to such an extent as to impede ploughing more than we have ever before known. But little ground has yet been broken up for corn; very little oats have been yet sown, and the prospect is, that all spring sowing and planting will be later than was ever known before. This should serve as a warning to our farmers hereafter, against procrastination, and should induce them to avail themselves of all suitable weather, during the Fall and Winter seasons, for forwarding their spring work. We are glad, however to learn, that the appearance of the wheat and rye crops are more than ordinarily promising, and, that if no adverse event should hereafter occur, an unusually abundant harvest may be expected.

[From the Turf Register.]

BIG-HEAD IN HORSES.—A CURE.

Mr. Editor:—In looking over your January number for the present year, I saw an inquiry from a Plain Farmer, requiring some information relative to the big-head in horses. I will say to him that it is not only a cure for big-head, but also big-jaw and shoulders, I have known it to cure many valuable horses. I have no *doubt* of the disease being scrofula.

TREATMENT.—*Bleed freely once a week*; for three or four weeks give best corn. Put 1 ounce of the Bi-chloride of Mercury, (better known by the name of corrosive sublimate) in one pint of alcohol, let it digest, then rub the part affected twice a day, morning and evening, until the part blisters well, then anoint the part with sweet oil, in a few days it will commence healing, then repeat the application once or twice more, and the horse is cured without the least scar or in the least disfigured.

CONTENTS OF NO. 4.

The economy of Agriculture—Pumpkins—Notice to Subscribers and Agents—Answers to Queries of "a Subscriber" published in No 3—Look at both sides—Farmer's Gardens—Asparagus—Potatoes—Of Tillage and the principles on which it is founded—Of a rotation of crops and the principles on which it is founded—Mules vs. Horses—On loosening and pulverising the soil—Practical hints—The Lay Preacher—Procrastination—Father forgive them—Business of to-morrow—Laudable enterprise—Fattening cattle—To the Public—Notices of the Tennessee Farmer—List of Agents for the Tennessee Farmer—The season—Big-head in horses—Contents of this number.